The Adbertiser.

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> RATES OF ADVERTISING. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Minion lines or less,) for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

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To the Citizens of South Carolina. FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Vice-President of the National Union Club for the State of South Carolina, I earnestly invite your attention to the call for a National Convention, issued by the Executive Committee of that body, and recommended by many of the most eminent and patriotic members of both branches of the present Congress.

The importance of this meeting, and the beneficial consequences to result from it, can scarcely be exaggerated. Separated as we have been for the last five years from all communication with the people of the North and West; knowing but little of their opinions, except as expressed through the unjust and oppressive action of the bitter partisan ma-Legislature, this is the first opportunity which has been offered us to take free and equal counsel with those who feel impelled, by a sense of high patriotism, to oppose the unjust schemes of the radicals in their systematic effort to oppress and humiliate the people of these States, and defeat, if possible, the reconstruction of the Union indefinitely. The address states clearly the principles upon which we are expected to act in common, and it seems to me there is not one to which this State cannot subscribe in honor and with sincerity. We simply recognize those results which the events of the late war have placed beyond bonds of any future political discussion, results in which we have unanimously and sincerely acquiesced, and in conformity to which we have already modified our Constitution, our legislation and our political sentiments We are invited to join in an acknowledgment of the wisdom of that policy by which Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, bas, in the midst of difficulties unparalleled in the history of any Administration, maintained the integrity of the Constitution, identified the exercise of the Executive power with the rules of strict justice and the spirit of mercy, and proved his legitimate right to succeed the great founders of the republic as the Chief Magistrate of a common country. which can be made and preserved as one na-tion only by the equal administration of just and equal laws.

The purpose of the Convention will be to organize, upon the principles set forth in the committee's address, all conservative men of all sections, and of all former parties, and, it possible, drive from power that radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a Constitutions Republic into a consolidated despotism.

The great mass of the people, North West, have no higher interest in party than through it to secure the wise, enlightened, just government of the country, and when organization is effected, and the President's culigh 1-med policy of reconstruction is presented for their approval or condemnation, there can be little doubt that he will be triumphantly sustained, and our rights as equals in a restored Union fully conceded.

The compact organization of the conservative men is a necessity to meet successfully the well-organized bands of the radicals, and every man who disapproves of the tyrannical and unwise policy of the latter, should join in this national patriotic league to defeat them.

We are without representation in both houses of Congress; neither our opinions nor condition can be officially known to the country; unjust and discriminating taxes are imposed on us-a people sadly impoverished by the calamities of the last five years-and we are allowed no voice of protest even in the councils of the nation. Our loyalty to the Government of the United States pugned in the face of our caths of allegiance taken solemnly and in good faith, and th poor privilege of an official denial is withheld are threatened with disfranchisement and being remanded to a territorial condition. and we are to be denied all the rights and privileges dear to an American, and consecrated by the blood of the heroes of 1776, until we subscribe to terms too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a freeman for

a single moment. We, then, have the deepest interest in the raceting of the Convention, in organizing all conservative men to aid in carrying out the wise and generous policy inaugurated by President Johnson; and I therefore reiterate the earnest hope that you will take immediate stops to secure the representation of this State in the Philadelphia Convention, in August, by the wisest and ablest men in the State. As the time is short, and the means of intercommunication between the different sections of the State imperfect, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that public meetings of the citizens of each Judicial District be held on the fourth Monday in July instant, (23d.) at the Court Houses, and that delegates be appointed at these meetings to a Convention of the State, to meet at Columbia, on Wednes-Convention appoint the delegates to Philadelphia. Each Judicial District sending as many delegates to Columbia as may be convenient or agreeable, and that Convention determining the vote of each District, which will, perhaps, be a vote equal to the representation of each District in the House of Representatives.

he delegates from the several Judicial stricts making up the Congressional Dis election of two delegates for each District, and the whole Convention select the four delegates at large to represent the State. The selection of the delegates for the State at large would seem to require a State Convention, and if it assembles, it would be desira ble, as already indicated, that it should likewise select the District delegates.

These suggestions as to the mode of select ing a convention-the time, place of meeting. and the basis of its organization-are made in the hope of certainly securing action in every District, and there is not time otherwise to settle by discussion or consultation the details which I have ventured to make. JAMES L. ORR.

Vice-President of the Union Club, For South Carolina. Anderson, S. C., July 4, 1866.

Capricious Freedmen to be Oyerhanled. Major Genl. Ecorr, at the head of the Freedmens Bureau in this State, has lately issued a very important and highly necessary order. We regret we have not room to publish it this week at full length. The following paragraphs however contain the gist of it. Rend it to your labo-

rers, and recommend it for their inward digestion II. It is ordered that all men or women who leave the plantation on which they are employed to labor, either by the month, for share of the erop, or as renters of land, and thereby neglect their growing crops, be at once arrested as vagrants and put to work on the public roads, as

provided for by Par, XII., G. O. No. 1, Headquarters Department of South Carolina.

All planters who have freedmen employed on their plantation who do not, at this important Heason of the year, give their entire time to the growing crops, are authorized. if after reading this order to them and they neglect or refuse to obey it, to report them, at once to the officer in command of the district, who will cause them to be taken from the plantation as vagrants and put

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

Be Several Communications omitted this week, will appear in our next. Still Another Step towards Civil

Liberty. We publish to-day a very imperiant and very gratifying Special Order from Geul. Sickles, Commander of the Department of the Carolinas. And also a Proclamation from Gov. ORR, consequent upon the said Order. This Proclamation embodies the legal opinion of Chief Justice DUNKIN, upon which Genl. Sickles' Order is

According to this Order, our fellow-citizens, so long under arrest in Charleston, have been delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield District. They are to rendezvous at Abbeville Court House to-day, (Tuesday,) and there make application, before Judge WARDLAW, for bail. Messrs Bonnam and Bacon, as Attorneys, and Mr. Jas. M. Hannison on the part of the Sheriff of our District, will accompany them to Abbeville. Their cases will in all probability come up before the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions in October next.

" The Lost Cause." This is the name of E. A. POLLARD's History

of the War. E. A. POLLARD, as is known to most of our readers, is the gifted and brilliant editor of the Richmond Examiner. This History has already been published in New York, and is now being published in Charleston. It is univer- ing conservative men throughout the whole counsally pronounced to be an authoritative work on the great war so lately over: and to he worthy of the careful appreciation of every historical student. It is sold only by subscription; and in another | strife. column will be found a card from our worthy young townsman, Mr. W. D. RAHEY, Sole Agent for procuring subscriptions in Edgefield District. jority which at present controls the National Already, he has obtained many names in and sgound the village, and now he will go out into different parts of the District. We take much pleasure in recommending him to the polite re-

> Early Dawning of the Potato Season. Fabulous as it may seem, our good friend, WM. E. Dony, Esq., has actually sent us a mess of new Sweet Pointees. And they are by no means strings either. They are five inches long and an inch in thickness. And this, despite the fearful drought. Who ever heard of such a thing? Or, rather, who can beat this thing? If any, let him send a sample; for him do we challenge.

The Famous Quattlebaum Flouring Mills.

See the advertisement, in another column, from Genl. QUATTLEBAUM of Lexington. We will not attempt to trumpet these Mills. They need not a trumpeted them into fame long ago.

Negro Progress and Negro Politeness. The 4th of July, last past, was marked, in Edgefield, by naught save an examination, and pic-nic among the negroes. If, in the course of bad been served on Sickles by the United States time, the Southern States shall again take their District - of Charleston, to produce the legitimate place in the American Union, then will Southern white people, in all probability, once more eslebrate the 4th with honor and rejoicing at present, however, the day can bring little else than sed and bitter memories. As long as our political status remains so degrading as now, i were best for us to observe the 4th of July as Dean Swift did his birthday after he had reached thirty :- alone in a garret, with fasting and prayer. The negro school in Edgefield is presided over

by Laurence Cain, a young man of twenty-one or two, formerly a slave of Major ZACH CARWILE he is white in complexion, genteel in manners and since becoming a "citizen" has deported himself in a way which proves that he has both od sense and good feeling. 'He has some fiftybdd scholars, of all ages between sixteen and seven, and of all colors, or shades rather, between ebon black and lily white. And this puts us in mind of the famous and delightful anecdote of old Parson DANELLY preaching in Charleston, and being very much struck with the handsome and well-dressed mulatioes in the gallery. Addressing the white congregation, and pointing to the gallery, the terrible and plain-spoken old parson said: "What sort of people are those? Where did they come from? I'm sure God never made any such." Laurence Cain has been teaching most of these pupils for six months past, and on Wednesday last he gathered them together, in the pleasant grove around Mrs. Sheppard's spring, that their attainments might be put to the proof. The parents of the scholars, and the ne gro community generally, provided a combined barbeeue and pic-nic on the occasion; and the

whole affair proved to be one of real and peculiar With good judgment and good feeling that does equal credit to their heads and hearts, the negroes invited the whites to be present at their examina tion and pic-nic; or rather, we should say a suf ficiently large number of gentlemen to represent the white community. And these in their turn, attended; evincing an interest in the progress of the scholars, and a kindliness towards their old servants generally, very gratifying to every right-

minded man. But the whites were not invited to be mere lookers on; a separate table was spread for them, and each and all partook of as delightful barbecued meats, and as nicely prepared sauces, vogetables, cakes, pies, lemonade and fruits, as could reasonably be wished for.

Two long and liberally-provided tables were also spread for the blacks. We are not very sure however, but that the blacks, in their commendable exercise of hospitality towards the white, practised considerable self-devial. And we are sure that the latter, with their greater abundance day, the first day of August; that the State of means, ought not to forget to return, in some proper and becoming manner, this gratuitous and well-meant hospitality. As to the examination, it revealed wonders.

Boys and girls, as we have said before, from seven to sixteen, who six or eight months ago, knew not a letter in the book, spelt in four and five syllables, and pronounced, and read, and a iswered questions in Arithmetic, and said their multiplication table, with unerring readiness and precision. The young man who has taught these young colored folks, deserves a great deal of credit, and we earnestly hope the means will be provided him of still further fitting himself for the lusiness

he is pursuing so commendably. Had some of the Radicals been present on the occasion of which we speak, they would not have believed their senses to see the perfectly good feeling and good understanding between these negroes and their former owners. Avaunt, ye Abolitionists and Freedmen's Bureau Men! Your work in the South is to poison the milk of human kindness in the breasts of both black and white. For the black man's sake, leave him alone: for when left alene he knows very well who is his

true friend. The Pure Article.

Mr. JAS. STOGNER, 308 Broad Street, Augusta, has, in addition to his large and superior stock of proceries, &c., a choice lot of Wines. Of these Wines the Daily Press writes as follows:

Goop Wines .- "Good wine needs no bush, s an old saying but there may be some who don't is an old saying but there may be some who don't know that Mr. Jas Stogner keeps the best ir quality and variety that can be had. We speak from experience. We received a package yest aday, with the compliments of Mr. S., that, "while catering to the public taste, we might get a taste ourselves," which "indeed we did," and pronounce it capital—just the article for the lovers of pure wines. To all those we invite an early visit to Mr. Stogner's store, and a trial of his

Latest advices from Mexico represent the cause of Maximilian to be rapidly on the wane. The Liberals are now united, and there are large accessions to their ranks from the Imperialists. They have gained several important victories recently, and are now besleging Tampico, which they are likely to capture. The ides of annexa-

Gov. Orr on the National Union Con- have survived this violence to its integrity a little

subject of sending Delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelpnia, on Carolina. As will be seen by his address, he is entirely in favor of South Carolina being ropre- can be done to relieve the country? sented in this Convention; and to that end proposes a distinct plan for the choosing of Delegates. This plan, considering the short time intervening between this and the meeting of the Convention, is undoubtedly as feasible a one as could be projected.

The call for this Convention is made by the National Union Club, and receives the endorsement of Democratic and Conservative Republican Senators. This call, specifying and embodying the principles upon which the Convention shall act, we published in our last use... it will be seconded in every State we have no doubt; and whether it do much towards the object of restoring the integrity and harmony of

While the Radicals are working like beavers, as they always are, it will not do for those who wish to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States, under the Constitution which our fathers established, to be standing always idle. It rejoices us to see that they are up and doing; and we hope South Carolina will be fully represented in their Convention. It is our opinion that, as aspirants for popular liberty, we should leave nothing undone in assist try, to show'n strong, determined and united from against that formidable and unscrupulous party who would forever keep up sectional prejudice and

Gov. Onn suggests that public meetings of the citizens of each Judicial District be held on the fourth Monday of the present month at the Court Houses: that delegates be appointed at these Columbia on Wednesday the 1st day of August; and that the State Convention appoint the delegates to Philadelphia. As next wook's issue of our paper will be the

only one between this, and the fourth Monday, we hope that prominent citizens throughout the District will consider the matter and make through our columns, on the coming Wednesday, the ne cessary call for a public meeting at Edgefield Court House.

A Large City in Ashes.

Portland, one of the great sepports of Maine and perhaps the largest and handsomest city in that State, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The whole business portion lies in ashes. The conflagration is described as having been terrible in an unprecedented degree. The fire note from us. Their own undisputed merits was caused by a boy throwing a fire-cracker among some shavings.

Judge Bryan, of Charleston, has ordered an attachment to be served on General Sickles for contempt of court. A writ of habeas corpu bodies of Thomas G. Stowers and others, under sentence of death, and confined at Castle Pinckney. The general refused, on the ground that the pris oners had been convicted of murder by a court martial and that the writ of habeas corpus was and is suspended in South Carolina. Hence the attachment.

For the Advertiser. To R. B. WATSON, MILTON NORRIS and OTHERS

Gentlemen: In consequence of my absence from ome, I did not receive, until day before yesterday, your note of the 13th June, inviting me " to attend a meeting of the citizens of Edgefield and the 21st inst., to obtain an expres from the citizens concerning the 'Stay Law.'" You address me as a member of the Legislature As such you have a right to my opinions, and it

is proper that I should give them. My votes in the Legislature upon the tion. They were cast and recorded for its continuance, and I have seen nothing since that would induce me to change the record.

I said then, as I do now, that I had no partiality for "Stay Laws," or any laws, which interfere with the contracts already made between private individuals. I object to them because I believe them to be contrary to good policy, and to the spirit of Republican Government. When two percons have entered into- a contract, with cerfain well-established, specific, legal rights and remodies, no Legislature has the right to come in and interfere between these parties, and modify its terms. The only question to be asked is this: Is the contract a legal, valid one? If so, both par-

ties must be held to a strict observance thereof. This I lay down as a general proposition which believe to be true, -and which under ordinary circumstances, it would be safest for the State to adhere to. But the last Legislature found the "Stay Law," as it is called, an established fact. It had been upon the Statute Books since 1861, a out of it, and those in the field and at home. They had learned to look to it as a protection to their property during their absence and the continuance of the struggle. The struggle terminated disastrously to them, and they, the people, still leaned upon this law, under which they hoped to save something from the general wreck of

The Legislature found also the country literally prostrated by defeat and disaster, nothing left but the soil of the State, which we all loved so well. No money, no credit, a host of enemies in and around her. What was to be done to save her from utter, irretrievable rum? I confess that I had never before felt responsibility more gravely, and labored more anxiously to pursue that course which would be best for the whole State. And after deliberate consideration, it occurred to me that, though some objections might be urged to this law, it would be best to re-enact it, -and to protect as far as possible the interest of both the debtor and creditor. To give our people time, -time to make another crop and raise money; and time to compromise their debts, by paying so much in the dollar, by assignment, by confession of Judgment, and by a hundred different ways. Time was necessary. The sea is not upturned nor does it subside in a day. It takes time. Sudden, harsh and convulsive measures frequently produce desperation. We feared that to throw the Courts suddenly open, would add to the calamities of the times, and result in a "Kilkenny cat" fight, with the Yankee coming in to seize the "lion's share." It will not do in times of great civil commotion, when society is being torn up by the roots, and new systems growing up, to adhere too strictly to mere legal technicalities, to old opinions, and the beaten track. If so, the world will make no progress. "Times change, and we change with them." Events control men, and men can only endeavor so to shape events, that they will operate as little as possible to our disadvantage.

For these reasons, I regard it peculiarly unfortunate that the Court of Errors should have seen fit to pronounce a judgment upon the constitutionality of the "Stay Law," which, if an evil, had become a necessary evil. If they could not avoid the issue, it is urged, with the utmost respect, that they might have reserved their judgnent, at least, until a crop had been made, and the country to some extent better supplied with means to pay. It was enacted, as it was said, penause the exigencies and public welfare domanded some such law during the war. If that was true during the war, it was eminently so for some years after its disastrous ermination. Its they are likely to capture. The idea of minoral some years after its disastrous erimination. Its to work on the public reads. Their children, if any, will be bound to such persons as will take any, will be bound to such persons as will take popular smoog the Liberals.

Some years after its disastrous erimination. Its constitution to the United States is widely provalent and existence had been tolerated for four years, why in the Edgefield Advertiser.

J. and the control of th

while longer. So profound a respect have I for In another column will be found the address of the Judiciary of South Carolina, that I am led Gov. Our to the people of South Carolina, on the almost to doubt my own convictions in this mat-

ter, and I dissent reluctantly from the wisdom of their action. The judgement however has been Tuesday the 14th day of August next. Gov. Onn given, and however much we may regret it, it will is Vice-President of the Union Clab for South not avail us in our present, difficulties to discuss dead issues. The absorbing enquiry now is, what

I confess that I feel wholly unable to suggest a plan which will be free from difficulties and objections. Repudiation by the State, is, in my judgment, impracticable and unadvisable. A Homestead law, retrospective in its operation,and to afford relief, it must be retrospective, -is liable to the same, if not greater constitutional difficulties than the "Stay Law." A Bankrupt Law by the State would encounter grave doubts as' its constitutionality. The plan suggested

, Mr. W. W. ADAMS, of the State's borrowing money and lending upon mortgage of real estate, would be, in effect, making the State a large real estate agency, and I fear impracticable and abortive. The plan of my colleague, Mr. Thomas the Union or not, the experiment is certainly Joxes, of calling a Convention as a last resort to do certain things indicated in his communication to the Advertiser, I apprehend would throw us in conflict or antagonism with the Federal Constitution and the Federal authorities, which me are not prepared to maintain. Thave not been able to discover any systematic plan proposed by "Coke," and consequently cannot indicate objections to his views. It may be, that his plan is the

Having offered objections to the plans of others, which is much easier than to suggest one of our own, it may naturally be asked, what I propose. My proposition, like the others is, I am aware, liable to serious objections, but it occurs to me that it is the best thing to be done under the circumstances. The Legislature will most likely be convened as soon as Congress adjourns, which it is thought will occur between this and the first of August. I would then propose to pass an act similar in its provisions to the act of 1787, which meetings to a Convention of the State to meet at was the one of a series of Instalment laws finally adopted after the Revolution of '76.

In addition to this, pass a Law making it misdemeanor for any lawyer, or officer of the Court, or magistrate, to institute proceedings in any case unless the costs and all charges are paid in advance, and impose a heavy tax upon all amounts thus collected.

It may be said that the Instalment Law would be declared unconstitutional. It may and it may not be. The point may not be made before the Courts, and if it is, it will require time, and time is what our people want to put their houses in order. Some may say, that this is temporizing,trifling with a great question. It is better to knife so deeply and suddenly that it will sink under the operation.

But a law requiring the costs and charges to be paid in advance, and levying a heavy tax on all amounts collected, would not be unconstitutional; and would impose a partial check upon suing

An act was passed at the last Session leaving it optional with the officers of Court, whether or not they would require the costs in advance. It should ties necessary to institute preceedings,-and no loubt it can now be so modified.

As to debts contracted for negroes, I do no think that they should be paid in full. The interest on the amount, or a reasonable hire for the er. But, to put an end to all dispute in reference to debts of this character, would it not be well to refer them to the Jury? No man could complain of the judgment of his peers. Not more than one or two precedents would have to be established, before such claims would be readily compromised, and if these debts could be satisfactorily

ions at issue hurriedly but frankly. I find myall previous occasions, I shall endeavor to do my duty conscientiously to the country without re-Law" speak for themselves, and indicate my posi- gard to personal consequences. That there are be able, by honest exertion, to pay at least a intend to pay a cent if they can avoid it, I have

no doubt. For these I have no sympathy. For the honest man, who has done his whole duty to his State, and finds himself encompassed feel deeply. The State should extend to him re- make it so. lief, and if there are constitutional or other difficulties in the way, they should stand aside until

relief can be afforded. It is idle to say that any one man, or any class of men, is responsible for the present condition of the country. We are all responsible alike. The whole people are responsible. It was a movement of the people. They pushed the politicians another, it is that we will not extricate ourselves from present difficulties, by crimination and recrimination. A fair, manly, and respectful criticism of the acts and opinions of each other, will period of years. It was enacted at a time of always be productive of good results. But abuse, great anxiety and commotion, during a terrific suspicton, and misrepresentation; will as certaincivil war, and whether wise or unwise, constitu- ly produce bad results. If there was ever a time tional or unconstitutional, the people of the State in the history of the State, when she required did not stop to inquire. They relied upon the the benefit of the plain, practical, unadulterated wisdom and discretion of their representatives common sense of her people, it is at this juncture. who had time to deliberate, those in the army and It is no occasion for the ventilation of fanciful theories of reform.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant. M. C. BUTLER. July 3rd, 1866.

For the Advertiser. Public Meeting. The citizens of, and around Kirksey's X Roads

met together on Saturday, June 36th. On motion, Rev. John Thapp was called to the Chair and explained the object of the meeting, To take into consideration the indebtedness of the country, &c." J. P. Bonis was elected

Secretary. The Chair then appointed a Committee of Ten o draw up Resolutions for the meeting. The Committee after retiring for a short time, returned and submitted the following which was

Having seen, and read the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Bethel Church by the citizens of Edgefield and Lexington Districts, we, the citizons in the vicinity of Kirksey's X Roads, do unanimously concur in the sentiments therein expressed. And that we do most respectfully suggest that every community meet and express their sentiments on this, the most important question that was ever before the people of our once happy and prosperous State for discussion. At the same time and place the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The system of free labor, as it now exists between the white and colored race, is not fully understood, and not really appreciated by the Freedmen, especially as to what is their duty in reference to their obligations, and also ours in the premises. . Resolved, Therefore, That it is a subject of deep

importance both to ourselves, and the Freedme Resolved, That we, the employers of said Freed-men; are fully convinced that unless some other measures than that of the present arrangement be adopted, we may hope for nothing less then poverty, starvation and our utter ruin as a people. Resolved, That we are determined in future, not

to hire any Freedman who has a contract with any other person until he or she shall bring a certificate of their dismission, and also of their character, from their former employer. Resolved, That we will look upon any person

with disdain and contempt, not to be depended upon, nor countenanced by us, who will, wilfully and knowingly, violate the above Resolution. Resolved. That this body in compact shall be known as the Brier Patch Beat Society, and to extend throughout its limits; and we cordially ask the concurrence of the District, and even the State, to help us carry out the principles involved

Resolved, That these proceedings be published J. P. BODIE, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser. It seems to be a very difficult matter to decide ipon any plan by which our suffering people may be satisfactorily relieved. No plan need be expected that will relieve every case. Suppose, however, we were to relieve three-fourths of them, much would certainly thereby be accomplished, and a contrary assertion would be as absurd as amende honorable. fire because we might not be able to rescue the fourth. We will now proceed to offer a plan, by which, in our opinion, a very large proportion, if not all, of our suffering citizens may be rescued from the impending danger.

The first class of debtors and creditors, between whom, I propose equitably adjusting claims, is the Gaurdian and Ward. I suggest, for that purpose, that the Legislature pass an act authorizing Gaurdians to invest the funds of Wards in landed estates, the price, per acre, not to exceed, nor time of the appointment of the Guardians. Said sessed by Commissioners of the neighborhood, who should see that the interest of the Ward is not detrimented by its locality and quality. The Gaurdian to stock said farm, hire labor and superintend the same, for the benefit of the Ward until of age. Such a course would enable Guardians to settle with Wards, with lands, that; probably, would be valued at ten dollars per acre, the value, of which, at present, would perhaps not exceed five dollars in consequence of the war; hence they would be, virtually, settling with their Wards at fifty cents in the dollar, and the Ward thereby not materially injured, for money, we consider, has a relative value only; and if fifry cents will at present purchase as much real estate as one dollar would before the war, why should the Ward be regarded loser-the land possess ing now the same productive capacity as in 1860? Claims for real estate should be adjusted by a

ducting expenses incurred for improvement. Claims for slaves bought and sold should be settled by paying hire, if worth hire, over and above support, from the date of purchase to the date of emancipation, and if dead, interest from the date of death to date of cmancipation; the principal in all said notes to be null and void. Such a settlement I regard just and equitable upon the principle that the negro was warranted a slave for life, impliedly, if not expressed.

return of the lands with reasonable rent, after de-

Notes held for borrowed money and other considerations, not as yet disposed of in this article, should be nominally taxed by the Legislature fifty cents to the dollar, which should be placed as a free of interest-from the makers of said notes, at the expiration of the year 1999; such taxation temporize and save the patient, than insert the I regard just upon all such claims, as they are the only species of property, not admitted by all more or less, depreciated in value in consequence

Such persons as have their creditors residing without the limits of the State should be reimbursed by the State to the amount of their actual losses only by said taxation. It is certainly within the province of the Legislature to levy a tax to (his neighbors) who called the public meeting satisfy the actual wants and demands of the State, and it would certainly be laying itself liable to have been preremptory and binding upon all par- gross censure if it failed to lay said-tax upon that sistance to the Sheriff," in connection with the species of taxable property that would be least burthensome to the people. Now the people are has done us the favor to reproduce the plan for the State, and require under the present extraordinary circumstances for their relief, extra taxation, and agree among themselves to lay it upon time that they were in possession, or some such | that species of property. Who, I ask, can consisarrangement, appears to me to be right and prop- | tantly oppose it, when it is so clearly exhibited that it is but satisfying the demands of justice and equity to do so?

With regard to unsettled estates, sold during the war, I would suggest the appointment of appraisers to overlook the sale-bills, and madify the prices of articles, so as to make them correspond with the prices of like articles sold since the war; Lexington Districts, to be held at the Ridge, on adjusted, it would rid the country of a great in the purchaser settling accordingly. Bonds in the Commissioners Office for landed estates should I have thus given you my views upon the ques- be similarly modified and reduced to their value in 1860, or tendered back to the estates as the self in a position not to be coveted, but, as upon parties might choose, with rent for the same after deducting expenses incurred for improvement.

The Judiciary of the State will tell us that we numbers of men in our country who are, or may obligation of contracts-(which ordinarily I ad- bonds, and those bonds must be based upon some mit true, as that would be a violation of the Conportion of their indebtedness, and who do not stitution of the United States.) Were we living under, and governed by, the laws of the United States at the time of said sales? I auswer in the negative. Then every sale should be considered null and void, made during the war so far as that with difficulties which threaten him with ruin, I instrument is concerned, if the State chooses to

By adopting the course herein suggested I see no reason why we might not retain all our old and long-cherished neighbors, and thereby pre vent strangers and untried ones Trom occupying forward. If any one thing is more certain than speedily done for our relief. The Stay Law itself, land area of the State of South Carolina is estinever afforded the kind of relief the larger portion of our citizens were clamoring for, and was only accepted by them as a check to barsh measures, until the people could devise some plan by which the desired relief could be attained, and I am fully persuaded that nothing short of partial repudiation will, or ought, under the circumstances, to satisfy them. No man, in my opinion, ought willingly to settle down to hard work after having been deprived of from 3-4 to 4-5 of his property, by the fortunes of war, and without remuneration, to satisfy the claims in full of another citizen who had been so fortunate as to hold a species of property that was not destroyed or even depreciated in value in consequence of our

Let us depict to ourselves the shattered constitution of some brave spldier who hadisfaithfully fought the battles of his country, now so impoverished as to be overtaxing himself by hard, licks, meet the interest only due his creditors, after a and perhaps in some instances even dictated to by his Shylock-like, creditors as to what his expenses should be ;-holding themselves, at the some time, in readiness to pounce upon their unfortunate debtor, at any time the whole pound

of flesh could be obtained.

Imagine, if you please, the unfortunate debtor and soldier upon his bed of affliction, the vital spark nearly extinct, his wife and little ones around him in tears, he, with a knowledge that the stay upon the judgments against his only means of support, ends when the brittle thread of life is severed. The Sheriff then proceeds to sell, about par. I believe the State yet has credit me in my conviction,) yet there is no citizen leaving his impoverished family with not where to shelter them from the storm, and no bread to may need for the purpose indicated, and on good in the decision, and support more firmly the appeare their hunger. Better by far, in my opinion, for him, to give up all he has, if allowed the privilege of saving from his hard earnings, something for the relief and benefit of his faurily, in future.

In conclusion, I would suggest that there be a meeting of the District called at an early date, and that the citizens appoint or elect twenty of the best and ablest men, financial men, and men who would scorn, for the sake of the almighty dollar, to see his one-armed or one-legged neighbor turned out doors, whilst perhaps the bones of a beloved son may be bleeding on the bloody plains of Manassas or Gettysburg. Select such as would even scorn to see the faithful soldier pay what the fortunes of war have rendered him unable to pay, and to creditors, in many instances, who stand as free-handed as though no Sherman, said men, let them devise a plan, and put it upon paper, send a copy of the same to each election precinct in the District. On some named day, let grounds, hear the plan read out, and so many as sens of the District, it should be turned over to ing the sentiments of their constituents.

JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

For the Advertiser. THOMAS JONES feels that he is aggrieved by the the State, they would be enabled to collect

refusing to take three children from a house on . The questions now being discussed in your paper involve so much of public interest as to forbid that I and Capt. Jones should resolve what we the proposed development of the industrial purhave to say on them into a matter of private al- suits of the country; the means necessary to give tercation. I accord to your correspondent "Rus- tone and activity to business; the means necessa-TIC," who it seems is my friend Capt THOMAS Jones, motives of patriotism, and a sincere desire to benefit our down-trouden country. I knew his sentiments in regard to the indebtedness of the people, before he was elected to the Legislature, and I voted for him with a full knowledge of what his views were, and would do so again come below, the value of the same lands at the under like circumstances. I predicate all that what is due him. It will enable both debtor and was said about armed resistance, upon the closing | creditor to live and prosper. And although the lands to be to selected by the Guardian, and ascalled "agreeable to suggestions of "Rustic," and in this call the following sentiments are expressed : "Let the people speak out. They have the right to remonstrate, to petition for a redress proportions," as objected by "Personne." of their grievances. And if all fails, let us claim our homes as still our own. Let us cling to them with the grasp of desperation, regardless of consequences. These are the sentiments of those good citizens

who call a "Public Meeting agreeable to the suggestions of "Rustic." This call is signed by "Rustic's" neighbors, and if I have done my friend Capt. J. injustice in attributing to him any sympathy with, or participation in, the sentiments publicly avowed by his neighbors who call a public meeting, agreeable to his suggestions, I cordially ask his pardon. It may be that " Ruscall for the public meeting aforesaid, and that he is in no wise responsible for the sentiments avowmay be also, that I have put a wrong construction on the language used in the call for that right of the people to petition for a redress of their grievances. This is an inalienable right. No one can object to fair remonstrance on the part of the people against the enforcement of the law, if by the enforcement of the law the people are injured. But this call for a "Public meeting agreeable to the suggestions of "Rustic," does not stop with the right of petition, and the right credit on each note for the benefit of the makers of remonstrance. It goes still further and says of them, the same to be collected by the State. "Let the people speak out. They have the right to remonstrate, to petition for a redress of their grievances. And if all fails let us claim our homes as still our own. Let us cling to them with the grasp of desperation, regardless of consequences.'

It is true the terms " armed resistance" are not used in this appeal, but if the terms used do not imply resistance to authority in the last resort, I do not know what they do mean. And if "Rustic" has no sympathy with the sentiments of those agreeable to his suggestions, then I have done him injustice in applying the terms "armed replan of relief suggested by him. Capt. Jones relief proposed by him, and I propose in a future communication, to consider his plan, and to suggest some of the objections to it that occur to my own mind.

In my last communication I ventured to sucgest a plan by which the people may be relieved, to a great extent, from the immediate pressure of their indebtedness. This plan is, that the State use ker credit for the present relief of her people by negotiating a loan of five millions of dollars, for the purpose of lending it to her citizens, or mortgage of real estate, for the term of thirty years. I propose now to consider the practicability of this plan; and

be true as "Personne" thinks, that the State has no credit, then of course nothing can come of it; and the plan is impracticable. But is this true in fact? I agree with "Personne" that "in order unquestionable tangible security,"-a security permanent, enduring and unchangeable. Now can the State offer such security.? In the first place the bonds are not ordinary State bonds. The money is not to be borrowed for the ordinary purposes of the State. Nor is it proposed that the interest is to be paid upon these bonds by the usual method of taxation. The money is to be horrowed for a specific purpose, and is to be let out to the citizens only on mortgage of real es tate, worth actually more than the amount for which it is mortgaged. And capitalists would their homes. The decision of the Judges at the be informed that they will have the benefit of Court of Errors recently, has thrown us in sight | the mortgage, in addition to the faith of the State, of the brenkers, and we are drifting rapidly to as security for the payment of the annual interest, where destruction awaits us, if something be not and of the principal when it falls due. Now the mated to be 29,385 square miles, and counting 640 square acres to the square mile, gives 18,806, 400 square acres of land in the State. Is this no basis for credit? And are capitalists so dull as not to be able to see that there would really be very little risk in loaning money upon such security? It may be said that this land does not belong to the State; that it is the private property of her citizens. Neither does the State propose to borrow the money for her own use, but for her citizens, to enable her citizens to keep their lands. It is therefore not unreasonable that the citizens who owns the land and need the money, should pledge their lands for the repayment of so much of the money as they borrow for their own use. Because the State had difficulty in borrowing \$100,000 in the winter of 1865, in the usual way, is no satisfactory reason that she would not be able to borrow a much larger sum for the purpose indicated, to be secured in the manner proposed that he may be able at the end of each year to and at a very reasonable rate of interest. Neither would I regard the fact that that the City of scant support for his beloved wife and children, Charlesten failed to borrow money at the rate of five per e:nt. per month, as any satisfactory reason why the State of South Carolina should fail to borrow money in the manner proposed, at a of humanity, I do not think this is a large reasonable rate per cent. interest, because the offer on the part of the City to pay five per cent. per month showed that she had no faith in hor own credit. I would be unwilling that the State should borrow the money for the purpose indicated, unless the bonds could be sold at or about par value. And upon the security proposed to enure to the capitalist, I can see no reason why the money desired should not be borrowed at or

2d, Would the plan proposed, if the State can borrow the money, afford the necessary relief to the people of the State? "Personne" says no, because " the passage of such an act by the Legislature would be subject to the odious cry of class legislation. There would be at least two classes of our citizens excluded from its proposed benefits : Those who ewn no real estate, and those whose lands are under incumbrance of judgments and mortgages, &c." It occurs to me that if "Personne" had bestowed a little more thought upon this subject, he would not have proposed these as objections to the proposed plan of relief. To my mind it seems clear that an act of the working like a slave all the days of his life to Legislature for the purpose indicated, would be no more obnoxious to the cry of class legislation, than would any ordinary act of incorporation by which ing people, and prevent the sacrifice, of their certain privileges are granted to the corporation with a devastating army, had ever passed through on certain conditions. The act can only affect our once happy, sunny South. After selecting those who avail themselves of its provisions. I concede that if the money were borrewed, and all classes were taxed to pay the interest, it would be subject to this objection. But this is not the all the citizens appear at their respective election purpose. Those who get the money are to pay the inferest as it accrues, and the principal when may approve it will place their signature thereto, it falls due; and the set will carefully guard this and If signed by a large majority of the citi- point. Then who can be prejudiced by it? And benefits, while they would in no wise be injured, next election. would in many instances be the very persons who

would be more benefited than any others. Though Mr. Epiron: I regret that my friend Capt. | they might not be able to borrow the money from construction I have put upon certain communica- those who could borrow from the State whatever tions in your paper signed "Rustic," and as I might be due them. And would this be no benehave no other than the most friendly fealings for fit? The man whose estate is now encumbered him personally, I shall endeavor to make the might by this means be enabled to free his estate from encumbrance. But the great object to be attained by the proposed plan is the bringing of capital into the State. The means necessary for ry to free the minds of the people from the apprehension of being at once ousted from their homes by the Sheriff. And the plan proposed, if it can be carried out, will do it. It is conceded that the plan proposed does not pay the debts of the people. It gives time to the debtor, and at the same time enables the creditor to get a portion of paper of the 13th June last. This meeting is soul, yet she is the fostering mother of her citizens, and hath charity, and power to exercise it. Neither does the proposed plan necessarily involve the opening of the "door to fraud of gigantic is certainly wisdom and foresight enough in the Legislature of the State to guard against the practice of fraud to any great extent in the development of the proposed plan. The fund, if provided at all by the State, will be provided for the specific purpose of relieving her citizens from their debts, one to another. And it can easily require, as a condition precedent to the getting of the money from the treasury, that there shall be a reckoning between the debtors,-and such other safeguards as the Legislature in its wisdom may deem necessary, to the honest working of the plan. That there are some persons who would tic" had nothing to do with the drafting of the pocket the fund and abscond, if allowed to do so, cannot be doubted. But this is easily guarded against, and I am surprised that "Personne," ed in it. If so, I have done him injustice. It with his want of faith in the honesty of men, coupled with his shrewdness, did not perceive that some plan for the proper application of the public meeting. Let us analyze this language and fund could be easily devised. It is conceded also see what it means. No one can question the that the proposed plan would not prevent any creditor from suing his debtor, if he desired to do so, but I give my fellow-cifizens credit for more charity than "Personne" seems to think they possess. I cannot but believe that the number of suits at law would be greatly diminished, and that there are but few creditors who would go to law if the proposed plan were put into execution, because confidence would at once be restored, and men would no longer be afraid of one another.

3d, The direct and immediate effect of the proposed plan would be to enhance the value of every species of property in the State, There would be money in the country to buy with, and there would be much less property offered for

But this cemmunication is already too long, and I will reserve what I have further to say, for future communications. W. W. ADAMS.

From the Barnwell Sentinel.

Judge Aldrich's Letter. BARNWELL C. H., 16th June, 1866.

My DEAR SIR .- Your kind note of the 11th informing me that " at a meeting of the citizens of the Ridge you were appointed to request me to address a mass meeting of the citizens of Edgefield and Lexington, at Bethel Church on the 21st of June, upon the all absorbing question of the day, the indebtedness of the people, and the best means of staying the wide spread ruin that await us as a pecple," has been received. By the same niail I also received a like invitation from Messrs. Norris, Watson and Boatwright.

. While I thank you all very sincerely for the kindness of your invitation, I cannot accept it. The Judges of South Carolina do not usually participate in public meetings of the people. As a general rule it is a good one; yet there are occasions when Judges, ther citizens, should embrace opportunity to express their opinions freely and lend their influence to advance particular measures of great public interest. But this is not such an occasion; "the indebtness of the people," is a question that will come have no right to enact any law impuiring the for the State to borrow money she must issue her before the Judges officially, and, of course, no Judge can have an opinion until the case is

made before him in court. I do not think I can be mistaken in the object of your meeting; it is to avoid the payment of debts. It is due to myself frankly to state, that I do not sympathize with any movement which has for its object, the avoiding of fair and honest contracts. Nor can I in any way countenance any meeting which may encourage the people to resist the laws of the land. No man in the State feels more deeply the terrible condition in which our people have been left by the results of the war, than myself. In addition to the mournful losses of children, relatives and friends, in battle, to the failure to establish the great principles for which we fought, and to the mortification of defeat, we have lost, in this State, at once and without preparation, over two hundred millions, of property, which is the abstraction of just so much capital and labor from the payment of debts, which, in good faith, were incurred on the strength of that property and labor. The property is gone, the labor is very uncertain, the debts remain. Perhaps no people in the history of the world, have ever been so suddenly and completely ruined as this Suthern people. But even this ruin can be repaired by energy, constancy and virtue. Let us preserve our honor

and at least try to pay our debts. Be Honest. This a common calamity in which all participate, both debtor and creditor, the loss is mutual and is as hard to bear by the one class as by the other; common justice, it would seem, ought to lictate to all the propriety of making an arnest effort to meet their engagements. A contract is a sacred obligation, equally binding in the court of cons ience and in the court of law. Our duty is plain, it is forbearance. We should all: act towards each other as neighbors and not burden those who are indebted to us with the costs of suit. I know this is not always practical, because in all communities, there are some hard men who will have their own, without regard to the loss and distress which it occasions to their debtor; but, for the honor class, and if the rule of forbearance be adonted, it will rebake and shame those who set at naught the better feelings of our nature.

from the majority of the Court of Errors on the Constitutionality of the Stay Law, that I will sympathise with those who favor resistance to the laws of the land. This is a great mistake. Although I do not agree with the Court (and subsequent reflection strengthens sufficient to enable her to get all the money she | who will counsel more earnestly acquiescence laws of the land and the constituted authorities of the State, than myself. As I stand alone in the Court, it is very probable I a.n. wrong, although I cannot see the error of my judgment. My earnest counsel to you, and to all the good people of the State is, obey, the laws of the land, pay as far as you car, and when your means are exhauted, you will have done all in your power, and can commence life again with a clear conscience and

It may be supposed, that because I dissent

a brave hearc. Lam intormed, that his Excellency Gov. Orr, will probably call the Legislature together, in extra sesion, at an early day, to pertect such legislation as is required by the charged condition of society. If this be so I have no doubt, that the wise and patriotic men who compose that body, will devise some relief. which while it will afford time to the sufferproperty at forced sales, will not be liable to

constitutional objections.

Trusting that you will receive my counsel kindly and in the friendly spirit in which it is written, I am,

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

We have been authorized by the many friends of Capt. L. YANCEY DEAN to anthe two classes of our citizens who, according to nounce him a Candidate for Clerk of the Court our Representatives to be acted upon, as contain- "Personne," would be excluded from its proposed of Common Pleas for Edgefield District at the

> June 20 Canada and the company of the company of the canada and the canada